

## Growing Farm Timber

Worthless Land Will Yield a Profit By Carefully  
Selecting and Planting Trees Adapted to the Soil

By J. A. Ferguson, Professor of Forestry, College of Agriculture, University of Missouri

Nearly every farm contains some land that is too poor for raising crops and that is not available for grazing or other purposes, which usually lies idle year after year. This land is a burden to the owner, because it brings in no returns yet must bear its share of the taxes. Such land ought to be devoted to the raising of forest trees. When we consider that an acre of land planted to fast-growing trees will produce from 1,000 to 3,000 fence posts in 20 years, and that with some species fence posts can be secured in less than 10 years, a farmer, by allowing waste places to stand idle is losing a return he could secure by a slight effort. It is not a difficult matter to start a woodlot. Neither is it an expensive one. It can be done without any expense to the owner, except the time and effort necessary to start the trees.

In selecting the trees the site to be planted must be considered first, and trees chosen that are suited to that site. The trees growing thrifty on



Locustwood Lot at Missouri College of Agriculture.

situations similar to the one to be planted should be noted, and such trees selected for planting. Often a tree not native to the region can be found that will produce better results than native trees. Nearly all trees grow well on deep, moist, fertile soil, so it is only when a planting is to be made on poor soil that the selection of species becomes important.

Every farm should have a forest nursery for starting the trees for the woodlot. Such a nursery can also be used to grow larger trees for planting about the house, along the road and for making wind breaks. This is located on well-drained, fertile soil, such as might be selected for a garden. Where the space can be spared, a portion of the garden makes an ideal nursery site. The soil should not be made excessively rich, as too fertile a soil will produce rank growth in seedlings, making them difficult to handle in transplanting.

Seed for planting can be gathered from trees in the open much easier and faster than from trees in the forest, which bear seed only on the upper branches. Small seed is picked from the tree, while heavy seed is gathered from the ground after it has fallen. Seed should not be collected until it is ripe and should be obtained only from thrifty trees of good form and without disease.

Care of Seeds During Winter. The seeds of many of our trees are liable to lose their vitality if allowed to dry out over winter. Walnut, hickory, basswood, box elder, chestnut, sycamore, oak, butternut, osage orange and black cherry come in this list. These seeds must be kept moist by stratifying them. This consists in burying the seeds, as soon as mature, in a shallow pit about 10 or 12 inches deep, located on a well-drained place where the seed will keep moist but not wet. A layer of seed should be placed in the bottom of the pit and covered with about six inches of earth. Freezing will not injure the seeds, but will help to crack open the shells and otherwise benefit the germination.

Seeds that are stored dry will germinate much more quickly when planted if they are allowed to soak for several hours in warm water. Seeds of ash, tulip, maple and catalpa should be soaked for two or three hours in warm water and should be planted at once and not be allowed to dry out. Seeds of coffee bean, locust and hackberry are started in boiling hot water and allowed to soak for three or four days. The seeds that swell should be planted at once and the rest given another treatment in hot water.

### Planting the Seed.

The seed should be planted in the nursery as early in the spring as possible. They are planted in rows far enough apart to allow of easy cultivation. They are sown quite thick in the rows, especially seeds of low vitality or seeds of trees that require crowding to prevent their becoming too large for easy handling. Acorns and nuts should be sown two or three inches apart in the rows, while catalpa, ash, maple, elm, hackberry, osage orange and locust are spaced not more than three-fourths of an inch apart. There is a tendency to plant tree seed too deeply. A covering of one-fourth to one-half inch is sufficient for light seed like birch and mulberry, three-fourths of an inch for seed like maple and catalpa and one and a half inches for such as oak and hickory. The soil should be made firm over the seeds, but not packed hard.

The seedlings are cultivated during the growing season the same as any garden crop. During very dry seasons the nursery rows should be watered if suffering. They are protected during the first winter either by hilling up the earth about them or by mulching with straw or leaves. The seedlings of broad-leaved trees will be large enough for planting the spring following the seeding. Coniferous seedlings are left to grow for two years and then transplanted in the nursery again for another year.

The distance between the rows and the distance between the trees planted apart in the rows depends upon the kind of tree and on the conditions of soil and moisture. Fast growing trees are planted farther apart than slow-growing trees. On very favorable sites where trees grow fast a wider spacing can be used than on poor soil. In general the trees should not be spaced farther apart than four to six feet. The object in planting trees close together is to get the ground covered as quickly as possible, so that the trees will protect each other from the sun and drying winds.

The best time for planting the seedlings is as soon as the frost has left the ground and when the spring rains have begun. Damp, cloudy days are best for the roots will dry out less. The seedlings should not be pulled up from the nursery, but should be lifted with a spade so as not to strip the tender bark from the roots. They are placed at once in buckets of water.

### Planting the Trees.

The roots of the seedlings are kept immersed in water at all times. They are liable to die if exposed to the sun for only a minute or two. The hole is dug large enough and deep enough that the roots will not be compressed, but will lie in their natural position. The seedlings should be set in the ground a little deeper than they stood in the nursery. The soil is pressed in against the roots as well as downward, so that no air spaces are left. The cultivation does not need to be deep, but should be frequent, and the dirt should not be heaped up about the seedlings. Cultivation is not continued late into the fall, as it stimulates the trees to late growth, making them liable to damage by early frosts. Cultivation is continued for three or four years, or until the crowns begin to touch. From that time until it becomes necessary to thin out the trees the young plantation will need no further attention except protection from grazing and fire.

## FEEDING YOUNG CHICKENS

Chickens should not be fed until they are 48 to 70 hours old. At the time of hatching a large portion of the yolk sack is drawn into the body cavity and furnishes a portion of the food for several days. The first food which should be fed is fine grit in limited quantities. This stimulates the digestive tract and prepares the organs to receive the food which is to follow.

About four hours later commercial chick food and rolled oats can be fed, by sprinkling them in clover chaff used for bedding the coop, or they may be fed on a board floor in front of the coop. The chicks take readily to the rolled oats, and as feed it is hard to excel.

State bread crumbs mixed with

## FEEDING TANKAGE TO HOGS

By C. E. Brashear of the College of Agriculture, University of Missouri.

Many farmers who realize the value of tankage as a hog feed decline to feed it for fear of introducing disease into their herds. In making tankage meat scraps, bones, dead hogs, etc., are thrown together into a large tank. Superheated steam is then introduced and the mixture is held at a high temperature for some time, after which the grease is drawn off and used in making soap. The remainder is dried, ground, sacked and sold as tankage. It has a high protein content, and is well adapted to hog feeding in connection with corn, about one part tankage to ten parts corn. Corn is deficient in protein, and by feeding a small amount of tankage with it a balanced ration may be made.

Some men not only expect the work, but take the trouble to hunt for it.

## HOUSE 700 YEARS OLD SOLD

Famous Oak Panels Will Be Exhibited in London and Some May Be Purchased by Americans.

London.—The famous old Elizabethan mansion of Rotherwas, which is seven centuries old and located near Hereford, has been sold to a well-known art dealer of London, who has bought all the historical paneling, which, it is understood, is destined for shipment to New York, though he is very guarded in his reasons for acquiring the wonderful panels.

"I really don't know yet where it is going," he said. "I have bought the paneling and it is now being removed. It will first be exhibited in London."



Entrance Gate of Old Elizabethan Mansion of Rotherwas.

After that I don't know. Thirteen rooms want some disposing of, and possibly some of them may be sent to America. But so far there has been no offer."

However, it only requires one for the whole lot to go. The art dealer has not acquired them "for the nation," but for the highest bidder.

Seven centuries have passed since the building of Rotherwas, until last year the seat of the Bodenham, was begun, and the most modern portion was finished in 1731. It figured in Domesday Book as "Retrovas." Twelve of the rooms were paneled with oak and other woods of the fine quality only to be found in Hereford and Worcester. Oak, sycamore, acacia and yew were employed singly and in combination. Three of the rooms are Elizabethan, these being the famous dining room, the James I. room, in which James I. slept in 1618, and the banquet hall.

## TEACHERS POSE AS SPINSTERS

New York Woman, Whose Wedding Is Discarded, Says Hundreds Do the Same.

New York.—"Scores—yes, hundreds—of women teachers in the New York schools have married, yet are supposed to be single," asserts Miss Henrietta Redman, a teacher of the Wadleigh high school here, who really is Mrs. Mermaid DeFreemery, but who had concealed the fact.

Mrs. DeFreemery was following advice which she had publicly given to school teachers in proposing a "silence strike" on the marriage question because the board of education is declared to discriminate against married teachers. She intended to keep her own marriage, which was celebrated at Norwalk, Conn., February 15, hidden until promotion time. Mr. DeFreemery is an employee of the American Museum of Natural History.

"Lots of married teachers are keeping their secrets better than I have kept mine," she said, "but it ought not to be necessary. We are going to collect data that will show that wives and mothers make just as good teachers as the girls who do not wed. This penalizing of marriage for woman wage-earners is uncivilized, out of date and opposed to public policy."

## MEXICAN "WAR" ROBS HOMES

Servants Quit Fashionable Residences When Thursday Night Gayety at Army Post Stops.

Chicago.—Frantic appeals for help have been sent to Chicago employment agencies by wealthy North shore residents. A "servant famine," the most serious ever experienced by residents of Highland Park, Wilmette, Glencoe and North shore suburbs, is the forerunner of a general exodus to Chicago hotels.

The departure of the Port Sheridan troops to the border was the signal for the exodus of female servants, who missed the usual "Thursday" night gayety at the army post.

For years back the soldiers of the post, allowed a night of recreation each week, set Thursday as the night for the festivities. As a result Thursday was the generally accepted "off night" for the help.

Chicago exchanges say that servants for North shore suburbs will demand a premium.

## BOY LOSES LEGS TWICE

Artificial Limbs Cut Off in Rescue Effort in Same Manner Real Ones Were.

Westbury, L. I.—William Fitting, a nineteen-year-old lad, lost both of his legs for a second time. The first time was four years ago when he fell under a Long Island railway train near the station at Glen Head. On his artificial limbs he was standing at the station here when he saw a woman crossing the tracks in front of an express train.

Recalling the accident which had befallen him, he shouted a warning to the woman, but she did not heed and young Fitting stumbled his way to the tracks and dragged her from danger, only to fall himself across the rails. Other persons on the platform saw the lad run over by the train, and when it came to a stop they rushed to him, expecting to find him fatally hurt. He was picked up legless, but not in the least wounded, as the locomotive wheels had only broken off his wooden legs.

British Boy's Essay. London.—Extract from a British school boy's essay: "American presidents are great talkers; whenever you see their pictures, they always have their mouths open."

"How did you manage to keep a cook in the country, Mrs. Wellton?" By taking the house over to her and moving back to the city."

## BEYOND PAGES OF HISTORY

Primitive Race of Man Existed in Africa Before Years Began to Be Counted.

A primitive race of men existed in South Africa according to a recent interesting discovery of Dr. Broom of Germiston. This scientist's archaeological and geological researches have made his name familiar to scientists in Europe and America. Some time ago, a hot spring was discovered thirty miles north of Bloemfontein and in the course of operations designed to open up the eye of the spring, it was necessary to tunnel into a sandhill.

In the trend of operations the workmen came upon a quantity of mammalian remains associated with human implements and a quantity of charred wood. The significance of the discovery was not realized by the first finders, but fortunately a Dutch lady in the district suspected that they had scientific value, and prevented the finds from being dispersed. Dr. Broom went down and examined them. He found that the bones were chiefly those of hippopotami, eland, bubalus buni (the huge extinct buffalo of South Africa, whose horns used to attain a span of 12 feet), equus capensis the gigantic Cape horses long since extinct, which far exceeded the Clydesdale in size), an extinct variety of wild beasts, the wart hog, and a number of small buck. Previous discoveries had caused scientists to believe that man had lived in South Africa contemporaneously with the extinct giant buffalo, but the proofs available were inconclusive. Dr. Broom regards this discovery as proving their co-existence beyond doubt.

## BREAKING OUT ON LEG

Hilltop, Kan.—"About two years ago I began to notice a breaking out on my leg. At first it was very small but soon it began to spread until it formed large blotches. The itching was terrible and almost constant. Many nights I could not sleep at all. After scratching it to relieve the itching I thought I could not stand it. For nearly a year I tried all kinds of salves and ointment, but found no relief. Some salves seemed to make it worse until there were ugly sores, which would break open and run."

Mixed farming is taking a strong hold not only in those parts of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, which up to the present have been devoted solely to grain growing, but also in the districts contiguous, where the conditions of climate, shelter, water, grass and hay make farming of this kind, easy to prosecute and large in profits.

It was in the Province of Manitoba that the steer was raised that carried off the Championship of the steer class, at Chicago last December. This beast had been fattened on the grass and hay of the Province and the only finishing grain it had was barley; not an ounce of corn.

Western Canada presents innumerable opportunities for the big farmer who wants to cultivate his thousands of acres, the medium man satisfied with a few hundred acres, the man who is content to farm his free homestead of one hundred and sixty acres; it has opportunities for the investor, the capitalist, the business man, the manufacturer and the laborer.

Agents of the Canadian Government located at different points in the United States will be pleased on application, to give any desired information, free of cost.—Advertisement.

## THE REASON.

One of the best known London newspapers, in a review of "Lincoln's Own Stories," collected by Anthony Gross, commented on the anecdote which Lincoln was fond of telling of a family of such migratory habits that they were able to get everything into one wagon, and even the chickens were so used to being moved that whenever they saw the wagon sheets brought out they laid themselves on their backs and crossed their legs, ready to be tied. The British reviewer, with an insular sense of humor, remarked: "One feels a little as though something must have been accidentally left out of this and of many other stories in the book."

## THIRTEEN NOT UNLUCKY FOR HIM.

Dr. Nansen has good reason to regard thirteen as a lucky number. The crew of the Fram, in which he made the most successful of his expeditions, consisted of thirteen men, who all, after an absence of three years, returned to their homes in perfect safety. Dr. Nansen arrived back in Norway on Aug. 18, 1896, and on the same day the Fram emerged from her long drift on the ice into the open sea. Moreover, during the voyage, as the doctor records, "Kirk presented us with thirteen pups, a curious coincidence—thirteen pups born on Dec. 13, 1893, for thirteen men."

## Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletcher* in Use For Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

## Black-I Understand your father made money in the whaling industry. Brown—That's right. He was sheriff, and was paid for doing stunts at the whipping-post.

## Too Thorough.

"That naval officer is noted for always going to the bottom of things." "Good heavens! I hope they won't appoint him to the command of this ship!"

## WILL RELIEVE NERVOUS DEPRESSION AND LOW SPIRITS.

The Old Standard, general strengthening tonic, GROWN'S TARTAR EMERALD TONIC, arouses the liver to action, drives out malaria and builds up the system. A sure, appetizing and aid to digestion for adults and children. 50 cents.

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## Food for reflection never satisfied a hungry man.

The satisfying quality in LEWIS' Single Binder is found in no other cigar. Adv.

## Money is a mark that makes some vices look like virtues.

## One can fall despite a fine line of good intentions.

## Death Lurks In A Weak Heart

If Yours Is fluttering or weak, use "REMOVING." Made by Van Vleet-Mansfield Drug Co., Memphis, Tenn. Price \$1.00

## CANADA WINS AGAIN

THE COLORADO SILVER TROPHY FOR OATS WON A SECOND TIME BY CANADA.

The most recent achievement of Canada's West is winning for the second time the magnificent \$1,500 silver trophy awarded by the State of Colorado for the best peak of oats. At Columbus, Ohio, in 1911, J. C. Hill & Sons of Lloydminster, Saskatchewan, placed a peak of oats grown on their farm in competition, with oats from every part of the world. The judges had no difficulty in deciding, and the award was given to the Saskatchewan grown oats. In 1912, the Corn Exposition had no exhibition, and our Canadian friends, although ready for a second contest had no opportunity. In 1913, the exhibition of the Society was held at Columbus, S. C., and it is said of it that it was one of the best yet held. At this exhibition, which comprised corn and all the smaller grains, Hill & Sons of Lloydminster had on exhibition for the contest another peak of oats grown on their Saskatchewan farm, in 1912. There was no trouble for the judges, no time necessarily lost in reaching a decision, Hill & Sons won, and for the second time their name will appear on the crest of the cup. The third space will doubtless be occupied by their name, and then this splendid trophy will be theirs.

During the past few years Western Canada grains—wheat, oats, barley and flax—have been in competition with grains from all other countries, and in every case their superiority has been shown. It is not only in oats, but it is in wheat, in barley and in flax, that Canada more than holds its own, when placed side by side with grains from other parts.

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## MISUNDERSTOOD HER.

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